## THE L. A. KINSEY CO.,

CAPITAL, \$25,000-FULL PAID. - DEALERS -CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. NEW YORK STOCKS.

Commissions on stocks reduced to 1/2 to buy and sell; BRANCHES-10 West Tenth street, Anderson, Ind. Room 12, BoyceBlock, Muncie, Ind. Long Distance Telephone, 1315.

## STOCK MARKET DULL

11 and 13 West Pearl Street.

SPECULATION CONTRACTED IN EX-PECTATION OF BOND ISSUE.

Price of the Bonds Expected to Justify Stiff Premium for Gold-Local Markets Firm.

At New York, yesterday, money on call ranged from 4 to 10 per cent.; last loan, 4;

closed easy; offered at 405 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 7 per cent. Sterling exchange was strong with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.89@4.89% for demand, and \$4.87% @4.88 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.88@4.89 and \$4.90@4.90%; commercial bills, \$4.87.

Bar silver, 66%c; silver certificates, 67@ 671/2c; Mexican dollars, 52%c. At London bar silver was 3014d per ounce.

Total sales of stocks were 125,914 shares, including the following: American Sugar, 16,500; American Tobacco, 5,200; Atchison, 3,800; Burlington, 7,600; Chicago Gas, 12,400; Distillers, 3,400; Louisville & Nashville, 9,000; Rock Island, 4,300; St. Paul, 22,300; Southern Railroad, 3,600; Western Union, 14,000.

The first business day of the new year on the New York Stock Exchange was not especially conspicuous in any particular, dullness excepted. In common with all of the other financial markets the stock speculation was contracted by expectation of the new government bond issue and by a monetary condition that allows of the importation and exportation of gold at the same time and at a profit on either transaction.

Of course, the import of gold and the stock speculaseconds, \$1.40@1.50. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 70@80c; raspberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; pineapple, standard, \$1.75@2; California standard, \$1.75@2; premium now reported to be ruling on the yellow metal are made profitable only on account of the forthcoming bond issue. The bonds, according to the general impression, will be sold at so low a rate as to abundantly justify the payment of a stiff premium for the gold to be turned into the treasury in exchange therefor. The exports of gold, though profitable at ruling figures, would be less remunerative. Hence, instead of the metal being sent out on exchange operations, it is imported as a commodity. his is an anomalous condition of affairs. In the early dealings the market proved superior to the receipt of disturbing news from London, denoting a moderate scare on the part of investors at that center, owing to the filibustering raid into the Transvaal and anxiety as to possible complications to arise in consequence. The prices of American securities were also reported 1/2 to 11/2 per cent. lower. In the New York market, however, prices at the outset improved 1024 in Tobacco, Northwest, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville, Chicago Gas and New Jersey Central, and fractions in the other shares traded in. The dealings were light, however, and after the first half hour dissatisfaction over the delay in launching the government bond issue was reflected in a sagging tendency of values. causing the loss of the early improvement, volume of business was extremely light and but little or no news bearing on values came to hand, except gossip regard-ing the estimated amount of gold on the way from Europe and the course of the money market. It was reported that from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 had been consigned, in the aggregate, to two firms in this city, but they would neither confirm nor deny the statements made. It is understood that a fairly active business was done in gold at premiums of 1@14 per cent. Money on call was active at from 4 to 10 per cent. The greater part of the business was done at 6 to 8 per cent. and the closing figure was at

Tuesday's final figures, especially in the granger group. Louisville & Nashville and Western Union were particularly heavy, receding 2 and 1½ per cent. respectively. The closing was weak, with concessions in prices general on the day. The same lack of animation as that noted in stocks characterized the railway bond market, but prices were generally well held. The sales were \$1,105,000. Government bonds were firmer. State

the lowest of the day. The pressure to sell

late in the day forced many stocks below

bonds were inactive.

The following table, prepared by James E.

Berry, Room 16, Boar	3960		11-31	
	Open-			
	ing.	est.	est	ing.
Adams Express				143
which or rette trante				60
American Express	** ****	22.00	2111	112
Atchison	- 1444	15	1454	14%
Baltimore & Ohio		39	381/2	381/2
Canada Southern	49	49	481/2	501/2 481/4
Central Pacific			1072	14*
Chesapeake & Ohio	. 1514	1516	1514	1514
Chicago & Alton				15%
C., B. & Q	. 773%	79%	761/2	76%
C. & E. I. pref.			2227	95
Chicago Gas	65%	66%	651/6	6514
C., C., C. & St. L	10	18	361/2	361/2
Delaware & Hudson.	195	125	125	18 125
D., L. & W		And	Lad	160
Dis. & C. F. Co	. 1656	17%	1656	1656
Edison Gen. Elec	261/4	2634	2614	2614
Erie			****	14
Erie pref		-		2334
Fort Wayne		****		160b
Great Northern pref.		****	****	110
Illinois Central		****	****	1516
Lake Erie & Western	1000	****		921/2
L. E. & W. pref			****	67
Lake Shore				14114
Lead Trust	251/2	251/2	2514	2514
Louisville & Nashvill		461/2	441/2	441/6
Louis. & New Albany	*****	-4453		7%
Manhattan	102%	10234	102	102
Michigan Central Missouri Pacific	2514	2614	2514	95 2514
U. S. Cordage	514	514	515	514
U. S. Cordage pref			472	10 1
New Jersey Central	.100%	101	99%	10014
New York Central				9614
N. Y. & N. E		****		45
Northern Pacific		****		31/2
Northern Pacific pref.	*****	-1117		12
Northwestern pref	.100	1001/2	100	100
Pacific Mail	967/	9074	2014	2614
Peoria, D. & E	· mr.158	2073	40.74	23/4
Pullman Palace			****	15416
Reading	474	47%	434	434
Rock Island	6736	6814	6694	66%
St. Paul	. 68%	69%	681/4	63%
St. Paul pref	100	1007	100	126
Sugar Refinery U. S. Express	.103	103%	102	1021/2
Wabash, St. L. & P	* ****	****	****	654
W., St. L. & P. pref.	16%	16%	1614	16%
Wells-Fargo Express.		-		95
Western Union	. 851/4	85%	8374	84

Doubleday, Rope & Co., of Colorado Springs, Col., give the following quotations:

S. fours, reg..... 109

S. fours, new, coup. .... 116

MINING SHARES.

fours, new, reg. .... 116

Thursday's Bank Clearings.

At Chicago-Clearings, \$24,507,206. Money on call, 6 per cent ; on time, 607 per cent. New York exchange sold at \$1 premium. Demand sterling was higher. Foreign exchange quotations are as follows: Bankers' (London) sterling, \$2.88% and \$4.90. At New York-Clearings, \$145,903,905; bal-

ances, \$9,819,345. At Boston-Clearings, \$19,747,076; balances, At Baltimore-Clearings, \$3,232,679; balances: \$421 319 At New Orleans-Clearings, \$2,504,799; New York exchange, bank, par; commercial,

1.50 per \$1,000 discount. Memphis-Clearings, \$464,482; balances. \$137,537; New York exchange, \$1.50 discount. At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$21,548,465; baiances, \$3,296,797. At Cincinnati-Clearings, \$2,879,950. At St. Louis-Clearings, \$3,211,705; bal-

### ances, \$688,141; money, 568 per cent.; New York exchange, 75c premium bid. LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The Year Opens Under Favorable Trade Conditions.

The year opens under favorable auspices for the wholesale men. Last year's bills are being promptly paid, the retail merchants all have light stocks and money is nore plentiful in the country than on the

firm, steady prices is the characteristic, Yesterday there were no changes of importance. In business circles the effects of the holidays had not fairly passed off, but there was a feeling that 1896 is to be a good year with Indianapolis merchants. The local grain market is slow. Receipts are light, with a good demand for wheat and the better grades of corn, while oats are in light request. Track bids yesterday

Wheat—No. 2 red, 63½c; No. 3 red, 60@61c Corn—No. 1 white, 26½c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 2 white mixed, 26½c; No. 3 white mixed, 26½c; No. 2 yellow, 26¼c; No. 3 yellow, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c; No. 3 mixed, 261/4c; ear corn, 24c. Oats-No. 2 white, 22c; new No. 3 white, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20c; new No. 3 mixed, 19c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$13.50@14.50; No. 2, \$13 @12.50; No. 1 prairie, \$9@11.

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.)

Poultry-Hens, 5c; springs, 5½c; cocks, 3c; turkeys, old hens, 6c; old toms, 5c; young turkeys, 6c; ducks, 6c; geese, \$4.80 per

Butter-Choice country, 8@10c. Eggs-Candied, shippers paying 17c. Honey-New, 15@18c per lb. Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark. Wool-Medium washed, 14c; fine merino, unwashed, 10c; tubwashed, 20@23c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less. Feathers-Prime geese, 30@32c per 1b mixed duck, 20c per lb. Game.

Rabbits-65@75c. Quail--\$1.25.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 54c; No. 1 calf, 64c; No. 2 calf, 54c.
Green Hides—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 1 calf, 54c; No. 2 calf, 4c.
Grease—White, 34c; yellow, 3c; brown, 3c.
Tallow—No. 1, 34c; No. 3, 3c.
Bones—Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.) Candies and Nuts.

Candies—Stick, 6c per lb; common mixed, 6c; G. A. R. mixed, 6½c; Banner stick, 10c; cream mixed, 9c; old-time mixed, 7c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 12@16c; English walnuts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 6@7c; mixed nuts,

Canned Goods. Peaches-Standard 3-pound, \$1.50@1.75; 3-pound seconds, \$1.20@1.40; 3-pound pie, 85@ 50c; California standard, \$1.75@2; California ries, 90c@\$1: strawberries, 90@95c; salmon

1-pound, \$1.10@2; 3-pound tomatoes, 80@85c. Coal and Coke. The following are the prices on coal and coke as retailed in this market: Anthracite coal, \$6.50 per ton; Pittsburg lump, \$4; Brazil block, \$3; Winifrede lump, \$4; Jackson lump, \$3.75; Green county lump, \$2.75; Paragon lump, \$2.50; Green county nut, \$2.50; Blossburg coal, \$4.50; crushed coke, \$3 per 25 bu; lump coke, \$2.50; foundry coke, \$6 per ton.

Dried Fruits. Figs-Layer, new, 15c.

Apricots—Evaporated, 9@13c.
Prunes—California, 6@10c per lb.
Currants—4½@5c per lb.
Peaches—Common sun-dried, 8@10c per lb;
California, 10@12c; California fancy, 12½@

Raisins—Loose Muscatels, \$1.25@1.40 per box; London layer, \$1.35@1.75 per box; Valencia, 6½@8½c per lb; layer, 9@10c.

Drugs. Alcohol, \$2.44@2.60; asafetida, 25@30c; alum, 21/204c; camphor, 65@70c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 65@70c; copperas, bris, 45@50c tartar, pure, 28/030c; indigo, 65/080c licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz. 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz., \$1.75@2; madder, 14@16c; oil, caster, per gal., 96c@\$1; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$2.75; opium, \$2; quinine, P. & W., per oz., 42@ balsam copaiba, 50%55c; soap, castile, 12016c; soda, bicarb., 41406c; salts, om, 405c; sulphur flour, 505c; saltpeter, Epsom, 4@6c; sulphur nour, 5@6c, 5arth 19@ 8@20c; turpentine, 32@38c; glycerine, 19@ 22c; lodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potassium, \$3@3.10; browide potassium, \$3@3.10; browide potassium, \$3@3.10; browide potassium, \$3@3.10; browide potassium, \$3@3.1 tassium, 45@47c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 22

Olls-Linseed, 40@42c per gal; coal oil legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c; lard oils, winterstrained, in bris, 60c per gal; in half bris,

3c per gal extra. Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 74c;
Berkeley, No. 60, 8c; Cabot, 7c; Capital, 6c;
Cumberland, 8c; Dwight Anchor, 8c; Fruit
of the Loom, 8c; Farwell, 7½c; Fitchville,
7c; Full Width, 6c; Gilt Edge, 6½c; Gilded
Age, 5½c; Hill, 7½c; Hope, 7½c; Linwood,
7¾c; Lonsdale, 8c; Lonsdale cambric, 9½c;
Masonville, 8c; Peabody, 6c; Pride of the
West 11c; Oninebaugh 6c; Star of the No. West, 11c; Quinebaugh, 6c; Star of the Nation, 64c; Ten Strike, 54c; Pepperell, 9-4, 19c; Pepperell, 10-4, 21c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 22c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 61/2c; Argyle, 51/2c; Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 61/2c; Clifton CCC, 6c; Constitution, 40-inch, 61/2c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 71/2c; Dwight Star, 73/2c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 5c; Hill Fine, 71/2c; Indian Head, 61/2c, Lawrence LL, 5c; Pepperell E, 61/2c; Pepperell R, 6c; Pepperell, 9-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20c. Prints—Allen dress styles, 5c; Allen's sta-ples, 4%c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen robes, 5c; American indigo, 5c; Arnold LLC, 7c; Co-checo fancy, 5%c; Cocheco madders, 4%c;

Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Cocheco madders, 4¾c; Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Manchester fancy, 5½c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy, 5½c; Pacific robes, 5½c; Pacific mournings, 5c; Simpson, 5½c; Simpson Berlin solids, 6c; Simpson's oli finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5½c; Simpson's mournings, 5½c 5%c; Simpson's mournings, 5%c.
Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 5%c; Amoskeag Persian dress, 6c; Bates Warwick dress, 6c; Johnson BF fancy, 8%c; Lancaster, 5%c; Lancaster Normandies, 6c; Carrollton, 4%c; Renfrew dress, 6%c; Whitten rollton, 4%c; Renfrew dress, 6%c; Whittenton Heather, 6c; Calcutta dress styles, 5%c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 11%c; Conestoga, BF, 12%c; Cordis 140, 9%c; Cordis FT, 10c; Cordis ACE, 11%c; Hamilton awnings, 9c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Metheum AA, 10c; Oakland AF, 5%c; Portsmouth, 11c; Susquehanna, 13c; Shetucket E 7c; Swift River 5%c.

by a third of their number of raw Americans and English are inclined to underrate or think too little of New Orleans or Majuba Hill, it is easy to understand how Americans and Boers are inclined to overrate these triumphs, which furnish forth the chief pages of their respective histories. SW, 61/2c; Shetucket F, 7c; Swift River, 51/2c. Kidfinished Cambrics-Edwards, 4c; Warren, 3%c; Slater, 4c; Genesee, 4c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$11.50; American,

\$11,50; Franklinville, \$13.50; Harmony, \$11 Straight grades, \$3.50@3.75; fancy grades, \$4@4.25; patent flour, \$4.25@4.75; low grades,

Sugars-City Price-Cut loaf, 5.91c; dom inoes, 5.19c; crushed, 5.91c; powdered, 5.54c granulated, 5.29c; coarse granulated, 5.41c ine granulated, 5.29c; extra fine granulated, 41c; cubes, 5.54c; XXXX powdered, 5.66c; mold A, 5.54c; diamond A, 5.29c; confectioners' A, 5.16c; 1 Columbia A, 5.04c; 2 Windsor A, 5.04c; 3 Ridgewood A, 5.04c; 4 Phoenix A, 4.98c; 5 Empire A, 4.91c; 6 Ideal golden yellow extra C. 4.85c; 7 Windsor extra C.4.79c; 8 Ridgewood extra C, 4.73c; 9 yellow extra C, 4.66c; 10 yellow C, 4.60c; 11 yellow, 4.54c; 12 yellow 3, 4.47c; 13 yellow 4, 4.41c; 14 yellow 5.

strictly prime, 22@23½c; fancy green and yellow, 24½@25c; Java, 28@32c, Roasted—Old government Java, 33@33½c; golden Rio, 25½c; Bourhe Santos, 25½c; Gilded Santos, 25½c; Capita J. 21½c; Pilot, 22c; Dakota, 20c; Brazn, 3½c; Puritan, 1-lb pkgs, 21%c. Salt, in car lots, 95c@\$1; small lots, \$1.05@ Spices-Pepper, 10@18c; allspice, 10@15c cloves, 15@20c; cassia, 13@15c; nutmegs, 65@

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl. per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ¾ brl, \$8; ¼ brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16 brl, \$6.50; ¼ brl, \$10; ¼ brl, \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16 brl, \$8.75; ¼ brl, \$14.50; ¼ brl, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. charge for printing. Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$666.25; No. tubs, \$5.25@5.50; No. 3 tubs, \$4.25@4.50; 3-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.50; 2-hoop pails, \$1.15@1.20; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.25@2.50; clothes pins, 40@65c

Wood Dishes-No. 1, per 1,600, \$2.50; No. \$3; No. 3, \$3.50; No. 5, \$4.50. Shot-\$1.30@1.35 per bag for drop. Lead-61-@7c for pressed bars. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans mo-lasses, fair to prime, 20@30c; choice, 35@40c Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$1.40@1.50 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$1.35@1.40;

imas, California, 5@51/2c per lb.
Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30e; paper, 15e; jute, 12@15c; cotton, Rice-Louisiana, 465c; Carolina, 4%66%c. Iron and Steel. Bar iron, \$1.60@1.90; horseshoe bar, 24@

2%c; nail rod. 7c; plow slabs, 2%c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 2%@3c; spring steel, 41/405c. Leather-Oak sole, 30@35c; hemlock sol 25@31c; harness, 31@40c; skirting, 34@41c; single strap, 44c; black bridle, per doz, \$70@75; fair bridle, \$80@90 per doz; city kip, 60@75c; French kip, 90c@\$1.20; city calfskins, 90c

@\$1.10; French calfskins, \$1,20@2. Nails and Horsesboes. Steel cut nails, \$2.25; wire nalls, \$2.50 rate. Horseshoes, per keg, \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4@5 per box, wire, galvanized, \$2.50; painted, \$2.20.

Provisions. Bacon-Clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 614c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 64c; 20 to 30 lbs Huntingburg; Sarah A. Sears, Muncie; Mary average, 614c. Bellies, 25 lbs average, 614c; E. Mondon, Indianapolis; Elmira Ross, arst day of the year 1895. In staple goods 14 to 16 lbs average, 6%c; 12 to 15 lbs aver- | Straughn.

6%c; 12 to 20 lbs average, 6%c; 9 to 10 lbs Breakfast Bacon-Clear firsts, 10c; secpure lard, 6%c. Shoulders-English-cured, 12 lbs average, 6%c; 16 lb ave age, 6%c. Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, per brl. 200 lbs, \$12.50; rump pork, \$10. Hams-Sugar-cured, 18 to 20 lbs average 9%c; 16 lbs average, 9%c; 121/2 lbs average 10%c; 10 lbs average, 10%c; block hams, all first brands; seconds, 1/20 less, California hams, sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 6%c; bonless hams, sugar-cured,

age, 61/2c; clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average,

Dry-salted Meats-Clear sides, about 50 to 60 lbs average, 5%c; 35 to 40 lbs average, 5%c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 5%c; clear bellies, 29 to 30 lbs average, 5%c; 16 to 18 lbs average, 5%c. Clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5%c; 12 to 16 lbs average, 5%c. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Bananas-Per bunch, \$1@1.25.

Cranberries, \$3.25 per box; \$9 per brl fancy Cape Cod berry, \$3.50 per box; \$16 Cabbage-90c@\$1 per brl; sauer kraut, \$4 Cheese-New York full cream, 10@12c; skims, 668c per lb. Lemons-Messina, choice, \$3.50 per box; fancy lemons, \$4.50. Apples-Common, \$1.25@1.75 per bri; choice,

Onions-50@60c per bu.; Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate. Potatoes-30@35c per bu.

Celery-20@30c per bunch. Grapes-Malaga grapes, \$6.50@7 per keg. Sweet Potatoes-Kentucky, \$2.50 per brl; Cobdens, \$3 per brl; Kansas, \$3.25 per brl. Cider-New, \$4 per brl; \$2.25 per half brl. Cocoanuts-50c per doz.

\$2.90@3; timothy, 45 lb, choice, \$2@2.10; strictly prime, \$2.15@2.20; fancy Kentucky, 14 lb, 80c@\$1; extra clean, 65@70c. Orchard grass, extra, \$1.35@1.50; red top, choice, \$1@1.25; extra clean, 90c@\$1; English blue grass, Tinuers' Supplies.

Best brand charcoal tin, 1C, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$5.50@6; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7@7.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$4.50@5; IC, 20x28, \$9@ 16; block tin, in pigs, 19c, in bars, 20c. Iron -27 B iron, \$3; C iron, 30c; galvanized, 75 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 6@61/40 Copper bottoms, 21c. Planished copper, 20c. Solder, 11@12c.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS. Eleven Transfers, with a Total Con-

sideration of \$12,550. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana. for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., Jan. 2, 1896, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstracter of titles, Hartford Block, No. 86 East Market street.

Arthur V. Brown to Eldorn O. Brown, lot 14, in Clifford Place..... \$2,500 Martin Staeding to Henry Magg, lot 8, in Johnson's first West Indianapolis addition..... Brazillai M. Blount to Dora Grace Blount, part of lot 19 and lot 1, in Blount & Yates's subdivision to Irvington ..... Sylvester Johnson to Hilton U. Brown, lots 72 to 87, in Chambers's subdivision, Irvington..... Emma F. Baker to Charles N. Litterer, lots 37 and 38, in Campbell's first addition to Maywood ..... Thomas Taggart to Alvin E. Haines and wife, lot 12, in Taggart's addidon, lot 132, in Murphy's southeast Orval D. Cosler to James M. Kinneman and wife, part of lots 7 and 8, block 5, West Indianapolis...... Sarah J. Smock to Arthur V. Brown, lot 15, in U. B. Seminary addition .. John Lenker to Harry Krause and wife, lot 64, in King's subdivision of May, Wasson & Co.'s Highland Park addition..... Wallin O. Meyers to Orval D. Cosler,

lot 26, square 34, North Indianapolis ..... Transfers, 11; consideration...... \$12,550 AMERICAN DISLIKE OF ENGLAND.

Some of the Reasons Which Suggest Themselves to a Briton. London Saturday Review. Time was when Englishmen held an indifferent or even contemptuous attitude toward Americans; but this feeling has long been displaced by a just appreciation, and nowadays no one is so certain of a cordial reception in Great Britain as the well-bred American. And because Englishmen are actuated by these kindly feelings toward misconception, as we fear it is, arises from a want of imagination, from a certain in- 29,000 sularity characteristic of the Briton. There can be no doubt that the ordinary American feels a certain indifference or even con-

tempt for Englishmen in general, and that

masses of Americans are conscious of an antipathy to Englishmen more pronounced than they feel in regard to any other peo-This dislike seems natural enough, if we consider things from the American point of view. The only history that the American boy learns is the history of the war of independence and of the war of 1812-14-a long record, as he reads it, of British arrogance and insult, and, finally, of British defeat and humiliation. As an English boy reads of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and thinks of had served under Wellington were beaten by a third of their number of raw Ameri-can levies at New Orleans. If we English

And more recent events have not only tended to confirm and extend this American | bu. dislike of Englishmen. The majority of

civilization. The lineal descendants of the old Puriall sorts, are those in England who most love and respect America, while, curiously enough, it is the same extreme Puritans who, in the United States, cherish the most hostile feelings toward us. The bitterest antagonist of Great Britain in America is the New Englander, who is so to speak, brought up on the records of the war of independence, and who, as a Puritan, justifles his animosity to England by dwelling upon the fact that the English first instituted slavery in America, and when the Americans engaged in a civil war to put an end to it, England sided with the slave owners.

Bragging of Their Bourse.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The new year brings to Philadelphia the culmination of a gigantic enterprise-the Bourse. There is nothing like it in the United States. There is no similar enter-prise so complete in the older cities of the old world. Philadelphia is unique in providing under one roof room for the various business exchanges, and at the same time maintaining a permanent exhibition of the city's manufacturing products. It is possible for a purchaser to go to the Bourse and transact there his business without being under the necessity of visiting mills and widely separated offices. There he can telegraph and ship. There he can do everything that a modern business man needs to do. The splendid building has been erected after many difficulties. There were numerous obstacles to contend with and overcome, but they have been successfully met, all of them, and the new enterprise stands completed, a monument to Philadelphia's business sagacity and enterprise. Now that we have the grandest temple to business that this country has ever seen, why should not capitalists turn their attention to the erection of the grandest public hall that America knows? We need something after the pattern of the Madison-square Garden. in New York, only bigger and better.

Pensions for Veterans. The applications of the following-named Indianians have been granted:

gustus H. Cookson, Ne ional Military Home, Increase-George R. Wilbur, Elkhart; Heary Crone, Martinsville; Ross Timmons, Williamsport; Blythe W. Buffington, Aurora; Joseph Collins, Marion; Robert Shaw, Linton: Samuel Van Camp, Indianapolis, Restoration and Increase-James B. Miller (deceased), Fort Wayne; James H. Benefiel deceased), Cason; Moses Ross (deceased), Reissue-James A. Brindley, New Marion; David D. Kelly, Manchester.

Lard-Kettle-rendered, in tierces, 6%c; BECAME WEAK ON REPORT OF GOLD GOING TO A PREMIUM.

> Other Grain Sympathized and Declined. While Provisions Made Independent Gains.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-With gold bringing 14 per cent. premium in New York to-day, according to reports circulating here, wheat became very weak and closed with a loss of per cent. per bushel since Tuesday. Corn and oats were sympathetically weak, but provisions struck a path for themselves, and closed with gains in all the speculative commodities in the line of hog products.

The buying spirit with which the wheat market closed up the old year had all disappeared when trading was inaugurated on this, the first business day of 1896. May opened at 591/4c, but very little could be dis-\$2.25 per brl; choice eating apples, \$3@3.50.
Oranges—Jamaica, \$9@9.50 per brl; Callfornia navels, \$4.25@4.75 per box; seedlings, 58%c before more buyers than sellers appeared in the market. The primary reason for the change in feeling thus revealed was Bradstreet's increase in the visible for the week of 1,737,000 bu, as against the 560,000 bu increase in the official statement of stocks in sight. The opening quotations cabled from Liverpool showed only 1/4d advance since Tuesday, and the stocks in that port a decrease of only 528,000 be since Nov. Clover—Choice recleaned, 60 lb. \$4.65@4.85; prime, \$4.50@4.65; English, choice, \$5@5.25; prime, \$4.50@4.65; alsike, choice, \$5@5.50; alfalfa, choice, \$4.25@5; crimson or scarlet clover, way from London helped the crowd to realway from London helped the crowd to realize that they had surged too easily at the opening. The Minneapolis and Duluth receipts since Tuesday were given as only 421 carloads, compared with 1,266 carloads a week ago on the day succeeding Christmas. The total clearances from the four principal Atlantic ports was equivalent to about 555,000 bu. Minneapolis wired early in the day that there were hardly any offerings of wheat there, and the second cablegrams brought quotations showing another 1/4 advance at Liverpool and a rise of 6d per quar-ter at London. The day's news as a whole was more favorable for an advance than a decline, but the speculators were evidently not inclined to view it that way, for after rallying temporarily from the bottom of the first to break to 59%c, it was down again to 58%c at 12:15 o'clock. After declining to 58%c near the end, the closing trades were

Business in corn was light. The feeling was heavy on account of the lack of demand in the cash department of the trade. The May price fell from 28%c near the start to 273 @28c at the close. Trading in oats was slow, and the range in the price for May was confined to 1/8c per bu. The heavy feeling in wheat and corn helped to make oats heavy. Compared with Tuesday's closing rate, May left off

to-day at 3-16c decline. Provisions opened weak, but recovered and became both strong and moderately active. Besides some cornering by shorts, there appeared to be some buying for long account, followed an early decline. The price of pork is higher than it closed on Tuesday by 5c in January and 20c in May. Lard is .05c higher for January and .10c for May, and ribs are up .05c and .07½c, respectively, for January

Estimated receipts for to-morrow are 150 | Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 330 cars; oats, 245 Leading futures ranged as follows: Open- High- Low- Clos-Articles.



Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged but firm. No. 2 spring wheat, 56\%\alpha56\%\chic. No. 3 spring wheat, 55\%\alpha56\%\chic. No. 2 corn, 25\%\alpha65\%\chic. No. 2 corn, 25\%\alpha65\%\chic. No. 2 corn, 25\%\alpha65\%\chic. No. 2 corn, 25\%\alpha65\%\chic. No. 2 white, 19\%\chic. No. 3 white, 17\%\alpha19\chic. No. 2 white, 19\%\chic. No. 3 white, 17\%\alpha19\chic. No. 2 rye, 32\%\chic. No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, 21\alpha36\chic. No. 4, 21\alpha21\%\chic. No. 1 flaxseed, 91\alpha91\%\chic; prime timothy seed, \$3.57\%\alpha3.60\chic. Mess pork, per brl, \$8.75\alpha8.87\%\chic. Lard, 5.32\%\chic. Short-rib sides (loose), 4.25\alpha430\chic; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 4\%\alpha4\%\chic; short-clear sides (boxed), 4\%\alpha4\%\chic; short-clear sides (boxed), 4\%\alpha4\%\chic. short-clear sides (boxed), 4½@45%c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 289,000 bu; oats, 350,000 bu; rye, 4,000 Americans, they imagine that Americans bu; barley, 38,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, have the same feeling toward them. This 11,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 111,000 bu; oats, 263,000 bu; rye, 80,000 bu; barley,

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Flour-Receipts. 21,700 brls; exports, 13,400 brls. Market was firm on spring patents, but generally quiet witth no change in winters. Rye flour steady. Buckwheat flour dull at \$1.30@1.35. Buckwheat quiet at 38@40c. Corn meal dull. Rye nominal. Barley dull: Western, 38@

45c. Barley malt dull. Wheat—Receipts none; exports, 332,900 bu. Spot market dull and easy at 67%c; No. 1 hard, 68%c. Options opened lower under free liquidations caused partly by the bearish Price Current's report, rallied on big clearances and was irregular all the afternoon, selling off on absence of cash business and closed heavy at 1/20%c net decline. No. 2 red and January, 65%d669%c, closed at 66c: May, 65%d669%c, cl the French, so an American boy reads of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and is never tired of recalling the fact that veterans who hard, 68%c. Options opened lower under

Rorn-Receipts, 20,200 bu; exports, 55,200 Spots quiet; No. 2, 341/2c. opened steady, afterwards eased off under Americans cannot but remember that after larger car-lot estimates and closed barely abolishing slavery in her own dominions and taking no little credit to herself for having been the first among nations to do Oats—Receipts, 63,600 bu. Spots quiet; No. so, England did all she could, without de- | 2, 231/2c. Options quiet and easier, with claring war, to frustrate the attempt of corn, closing 1/3c lower. January, 231/4@231/4c, Americans to get rid of that blot upon their | closed at 23%c; May, 23%@24c, closed at

The lineal descendants of the old Puri- Hay quiet. Hops weak. Hides firm. tans, the nonconformists and dissenters of Leather firm. Wool quiet. Beef steady. Cut meats easy. Pickled hams, 8@8%c. Lard firm but quiet; Western steam closed at 5.60c asked; December, 5.60c nominal. Pork firm. Tallow weak; city, 3%c; country, 3%c. Cotton-seed oil weak and generally lower. Coffee-Options ruled quiet at 10 points decline, ruled dull and featureless, under local liquidation, bearish statistics and slack spot demand with indifferent cables. Closed quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points net decline; sales, 6,000 bags, including: January, 13.55c; March 13.40c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 14%c. Mild dull; Cordova, 174@18c. Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo p. t. Rio—Firm; No. 7, Rio, 13c, \$900; exchange, 9%d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 253,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 10,735 bags; New York stock today, 266,743 bags; United States, 269,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 611,472 bags, against 506,590 bags last year. slack spot demand with indifferent cables.

bags, against 506,590 bags last year. Sugar-Raw firm; refined quiet and steady. TRADE IN GENERAL.

Quotations at St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Other Points.

ST. LCUIS, Jan. 2.-Flour was more active; patents, \$3.30@3.40; extra fancy, \$3.10@ fancy, \$2.75@2.85; choice, \$2.50@2.60. Wheat opened at a decline with heavy selling. Heavy clearances, however, had a strong effect and with late cables stronger and higher, the market reacted, but soon declined and closed %@1%c under Tuesday's close for futures. Spot dull and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 66%c; May. 5854c; July, 58c. Corn was weak in sympathy with wheat, but strengthened later on improved cash mar-ket, closing %c higher for January and July, with May 1/40/40 lower, compared with Tuesday's finals. Spot was stronger and in better demand; No. 2 mixed, cash and January, 23%c; May, 25@25%c July, 25%c bid. Rye-No. 2 offered regular at 33%c, but no bids, quotable at 3314c east track. Barley steady. Corn meal, \$1.30@1.35. Bran firm at 43c for east track. Flaxseed salable at 87c. Timothy, \$363.40. Hay dull; choice timothy firm; prairie dragging; prairie, \$6.50@9; timothy, \$7.50@14, this side. Butter—Separator creamery, 20@21c; fancy Elgin, 24@25c; dairy, 17@20c. Eggs dull and slow at 10c. Whisky. Original-William Shatzer, Roanoke: Au-\$1.22. Cotton ties, 72c. Bagging, 4@5c. Pork-Standard mess, jobbing, new, \$9; ald, \$8.374. Lard-Prime steam, 5.20c; choice, 5.25c. Ba-con-Boxed shoulders, 5.25c; longs, 5.121/2c; ribs, 5.121/2c; shorts, 5.25c. Dry-salt meats-Boxed shoulders, 4.374c; longs, 4.50c; ribs. 4.62%c; shorts, 4.75c, Receipts-Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 72,000 bu: corn. 40,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn. 18,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu. BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.-Flour dull and un-changed: receipts, 18,387 brls; shipments, Original Widows, etc.-Alice V. Blair, 33,962 brls. Wheat steady; spot and month, 664,066%c; May, 604,060%c; steamer No. 2 red, 64,064%c. Receipts, 2,469 bu; Southern wheat on grade, 634,066%c. Corn easy; spot and month, 324,032%c; May, 34%c bid; steamer. Havsville; Phebe McClurg, Warren; Caroline Prenzel, Mount Vernon; Louise Fisher,

mixed, 31@31%c; receipts, 198,878 bu. Oats steady; good inquiry; No. 2 white Western, 24@241/2c; receipts, 1.419 bu. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 42@43c. Hay steady. Grain freights steady and unchanged. eggs and cheese steady and unchanged. TOLEDO, Jan. 2.-Wheat lower and weak; No. 3 mixed, 27c; May, 28%c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, 19c; No. 2 white, 20c. Rye dull; No. 2, cash, 37%c. Clover seed active and steady; prime and steady; or and steady; prime and steady; or an and steady; or an another steady; or a seed active and steady; prime, cash, and January, \$4.35. Receipts—Wheat, 8,500; \$ corn, 66,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 71 bags. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 68,500 bu; oats, 2,000 bus and 1,000 bus clover seed, 210 bass. bu: rye, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 210 bags. CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 red held at 67c; receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Corn active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 201/c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 40c. Lard active at 5.221/c. Bulk meats firm at 4.371/2c. Bacon firm at 5.50c. Whisky steady; sales of 633 bris at \$1.22. Butter strong. Sugar active and firm. Eggs barely steady at 16@16%c. Cheese quiet.

400 bu; corn, 4,400 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. OIL CITY, Jan. 2.-Credit balances-Pennsylvania oil opened at \$1.50. There was no life in the speculative market; \$1.48 was nominally bid for certificates. Shipments Dec. 31, 84,394 brls; runs, 203,749 brls, Ship-

ments Jan. 1, 87,990 bris; runs Jan. 1, 58,637 WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—Rosin steady; strained, \$1.30@1.35. Spirits of turpentine, 27@27½c. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine quiet; soft, \$1.40; virgin, \$1.80. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Petroleum dull; United closed at \$1.48 bid. Rosin quiet. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 30@301/2c. CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Rosin steady at \$1.10@1.20. Spirits of turpentine steady at

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 271/2c. Rosin nominal. Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Butter-Receipts 5,000 packages. The market was steady; Western creamery, 16@24c; Elgins, 24c. Cheese—Receipts, 777 packages. The market was quiet; large, 74@10c; small, 5@9c; part skims, 34@6c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs—Receipts, 2,385 packages. The market was steady; Western, 20@231/2c; Southern, 20@

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—On the Produce Ex change the butter market was steady; dair-les, 11@20c; creameries, 19@24c. Eggs steady at 13@20c. Cheese quiet at 834@31/2c. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.-Butter firm. Fresh Western, 22c. Cheese unchanged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Cotton quiet. Middling, 85-16c. Net receipts, 1,119 bales; gross, 2,236 bales; forwarded, 352 bales; sales, 7,515 bales; spinners, 115 bales; stock, 193,935 bales. Total to-day-Net receipts, 13,524 bales; exports to Great Britain, 730 bales; continent, 15,743 bales; stock, 1,058,239 bales. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.-Cotton steady, Middling, 7%c; low middling, 7%c; good or-dinary, 75-16c. Receipts, 3,620 bales; exports to the continent, 15,743 bales; coastwise, the result of which was the spread of a more confident feeling among the traders and the rise already referred to as having NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Cotton closed quiet:

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 8 5-16c; middling gulf, 8 9-16c. Sales, 7,515 bales. Dry Goods. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Agents have made prices for spring prints as follows: Cocheco China silks, 51/2c; Cocheco China acid fancies, 51/2c; Pacific Bannerettes, 51/2c; Pa-

cific lustrals, 5½c; Windsor epatant, 5½c; Simpson's silk lustres, 5½c; Eddystone plaids, 5½c; Simpson's black and white and gray, 5½c; Simpson's ¾ percales, 5½c; Allen's Venitians, 5¼c. It was a very quiet market in all classes of goods. Printing cloths steadier at 3c and some business doing in odd goods.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Pig iron weak. Copper dull; brokers', 10c; exchange, 10@ 10.12½c. Lead weak; brokers', 3c; exchange, 3.10@3.121/2c. Tin weak; straits, 12.80@12.85c Plates easy. Spelter quiet. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.-Lead stronger with better inquiry at 2.921/2@2.95c. Spelter irregular and unsettled at 3.50@3.60c.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Scarce and Stronger-Hogs Active and Steady-Sheep Steady. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.-Cattle-Receipts, 200; shipments light. There were but

few on sale. The market was stronger.

but not quotably higher and everything sold

Cows, good to choice...... 2.50@3.00 

 Cows, fair to medium.
 2.00@2.35

 Cows, common old.
 1.00@1.75

 Veals, good to choice.
 4.75@5.75

 Veals, common to medium.
 3.50@4.25

 Hogs-Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 3,500. The market opened moderately active at prices generally steady, packers and shippers buy-

were scarce. The market was generally steady for good and slow of sale for common qualities. The entire expense of the standing a department for extinguishing fires is collected off the taxable property of the city. There is no escape; if you own mon qualities.

Sheep, good to choice.....\$3.00@3.50 Sheep, fair to medium...... 2.40@2.75 Bucks, per head ...... 2.00@4.00

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-In cattle there was a fairly good general demand, and the continued small offerings prevented any weakness in prices. Common to choice steers chiefly at \$3.75@4.25, with fancy beeves largely nominal at \$4.50@4.75. In most cases big cattle sell to poorer advantage than choice light and medium weights. Butchers' and canners' stuff showed great strength. Cow and heifer sales were largely at \$1.80 @3. Calves were in extremely light supply, prime calves fetching \$6.50@7 per 100 lbs the highest figures reached in a long time. Stockers and feeders dull at \$2,50@3.50. Few Texas cattle were offered, and prices were

Hogs—Supplies continue to fall considerably short of expectations. It did not take long to dispose of most of to-day's offerings at unchanged prices, common to prime fetching \$3.40@3.70. The bulk sold at \$3.60@3.65, and butcher and fancy light weights again sold better than very heavy hogs. After the day's trading was mostly over there was the usual weakness and prices were called lower. In sheep there was a fairly active demand Prices were generally steady for desirable offerings, closing easy for others. Common

to choice native sheep were salable at \$26 3.50, the bulk fetching \$2.7563.25. Ordinary sheep were wanted at \$2.60, and good to choice Westerns were steady at \$3@3.40 The lamb trade was good at \$3.60@4.75, a few poor ones selling at \$3.25@3.50. Receipts—Cattle, 1,500; calves, 300; hogs, 29,000; sheep, 15,000. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.-Cattle-Receipts, 1,800 shipments, 1,700. Market steady to strong; mative export steers, \$4.30@4.65; fair to choice shipping. \$3.65@4.25; dressed beef grades, \$3@4; bulk of sales, \$3.25@3.65; steers under 1,000 lbs, \$2.50@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.65@3; stockers and feeders, \$1.80@3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.65@3; cows and heifers, \$1.80 tion, or that interested parties have suc-@3.55; bulk of sales, \$2@3; capping | ceeded in suppressing further mention @3.55; bulk of sales, \$2@3; canning cows, \$1.50@2.25; calves, bulk of sales, \$5@5.75; bulls, mostly \$1.70@2.40; Texas steers, grassers, \$2.40@2.85; fed, \$3@3.65; cows, \$1.75

Hogs-Receipts, 14,700; shipments, 6,100. Market steady; heavy, \$3.50@3.60; mixed, \$3.40@3.55; light, \$3.20@3.50; bulk of sales, Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 800. Market steady; native muttons, \$2.50@3.40; common, \$1.50@2.20; Southern,

\$2.20@3.10; lambs, \$3@4.50. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 1,500. The market was strong to 5c higher; Texas steers, \$2.85@ 3.55; Texas cows, \$2@2.65; beef steers, \$3@ 1.25; native cows, \$1.40@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.40; bulls, \$2.25@2.95. Hogs-Receipts, 9,200; shipments, 1,100. The market was weak and 5c lower; bulk of sales, \$3.40@3.471/2; heavies, \$3.05@3.521/2; packers, \$3,40@3.50; mixed, \$3,40@3,4715; lights, \$3,20 @3.40; Yorkers, \$3.30@3.40; pigs, \$3.10@3.40. Sheep-Receipts, 200; shipments, none. The market was steady; lambs, \$3.15@4.35; mut-

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 2.-Cattle-Receipts, about two cars. The market ruled with a fair demand.

Yorkers, good to choice, \$3.75@3.80; stags, rough to good, \$2.50@3; pigs, common to fair, \$3.75@3.80. Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 78 cars. Market about steady. Lambs, choice to extra selected. \$5.1505.25; culls and common, \$30 4. Sheep, choice to prime export wethers, \$3.25@3.80; culls and common, \$1.75@2.25.

\$609; barnyard calves, \$3.2503.874; Western calves, \$3.25@3.65. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 7,357. Sheep weak at \$2.50@3.75; lambs weak at \$4.50@5.90. Hogs-Receipts, 2,407. Market nominally lower at \$4@4.40.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2 .- Cattle-Market 10c lower; extra shipping, \$3.75@4; best butchers', \$3.40@3.65; feeders, \$3.25@3.50; stockers. Hogs-Market slow; choice packing and butchers' \$3.65; fair to good packing, \$3.65; Sheep and Lambs-Market firm; good to

extra shipping sheep, \$2@2.25; common to medium, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good, \$3@3.25; ex-DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—Wheat very quiet; No. 1 white, 66½c; No. 2 red, 66c; May, 67%c. Corn—No. 2, 27½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 2 mixed, 18½c. Rye—No. 2, 37½c. Clover seed, \$4.35. Receipts—Wheat, 24; bulls, cows and stags, \$1.5963. EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 2.-Cattle active and strong: prime, \$4.25@4.50; butchers', \$3.80 Hogs lower; prime pigs, \$3.90@4; prime light hogs, \$3.85@3.90; medium weights, \$3.80 @3.85; heavy, \$3.65@3.75; roughs, \$3@3.25.
Sheep and lambs firm; extra, \$3.30@3.50; fair, \$2@2.75; culls and common, 75c@\$1.50; lambs, \$3@3.25; veal calves, \$6.30@7.25.

> CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.-Hogs active at \$3.20@3.75; receipts, 8,300; shipments, 1,200. Cattle slow and lower at \$2.50@4.50. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 200.
> Sheep steady at \$1.25@3.75. Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 300. Lambs active and higher at

> > Destruction Not a Benefit.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the recent Meridian-street fire, and yet among the many who witnessed the destruction few, if any, had sympathy for the losers. Curiosity and pleasure were the predominant feelings manifested. It was truly a magnificent spectacle. The crowd was, in a great measure, thoughtless; so no one was hurt it did not matter. But amusement was not the only cause of manifested pleasure. The losers were not poor. The loss did not produce suffering-only inconvenience. Business disorganization was not considered. In the selfishness of gain they did not think. Besides, it was insured. The loss was distributed among many compaconsiderations were not the sole cause of gratifications to the laborers who witnesses the fire, for they are laborers of whom I write. That they are laborers adds to their sense of gratification on this occasion. The buildings are destroyed. The ground is valuable. New structures will arise in place of the ones destroyed-structures perhaps larger and more improved. Labor will be employed in rearing these structures. Thus they will earn the wherewith

to buy the necessaries of life; they get but few luxuries. All those engaged in repro-ducing the things thus destroyed get work and wages. The loss is distributed, but it is a loss, no less. Would these people get work to the same extent if those buildings and contents had not been destroyed? These laborers say what is their loss is our gain. That thing is lost which goes out of existence without serving the purpose for which it was made. If you stop this loss you save labor. To prevent loss is to save labor. Gains cannot be made from pre-ventible loss. Such losses are losses to the entire community, for, in the division of labor, there is mutual dependence on each other. So close is this dependence that no

man can pursue a useful vocation but that the community profits by it. All are en-riched who exchange with him the things that they produce for the things that he produces. That man labors for you whose goods you consume, and you labor for him, directly or indirectly, as the case may be; directly if he uses your products; indirectly if you exchange your products; indirectly if you exchange your products with another party for products that the first party can use, and are thus enabled to exchange with him for his products. But we cannot trace the many diverse directions articles pursue in reaching the consumers. Exchanges may be compounded a hundred-fold before the article reaches its destination to minister to the desire of the contion to minister to the desire of the con-sumer. Strictly there is no direct exchange

except by barter. Money makes compound exchanges possible.
Who labors for you? Who are you laboring for? It is impossible, in either case, for you to know. A man may be laboring for you who lives ten thousand miles away. You may neither know his name nor the name of his country, and yet you profit by his industry, and he profits by yours. If he his industry, and he profits by yours. If he discovers a process by which his wares can be made cheaper or better you are the gainer as well as he, because your products will buy more of his than before. If you, by improved machinery or a new power, cheapen the cost of your product he profits as well as you. You profit because you can produce more with the same labor. The cheapening the cost of products benefits all the users of those products. On the other hand, if by fire, flood or other misother hand, if by fire, flood or other mis-fortune his products are made dearer, he suffers as well as you. Not only our city, State or country, but the whole world, is bound together for good or ill by the world's greatest civilizer-commerce.

But let us get back again to the fire. Insurance is the means of distributing loss. The loss by fire, the profits of the insurance business, expense of management and interest on capital invested represent a pubproperty you pay both the direct and the indirect tax. If you do not own a house you must rent one. You must wear clothes and eat food, and in other ways pay this tax. Fires are inevitable, and a certain portion of property is destroyed by fire. To reduce this loss to the lowest possible amount we must bring science and art to our aid. Fire reduces wages by increasing the cost of things, or by making work to do which would not be necessary but for fire. All unproductive labor lowers wages. The more productive labor is the higher the This unproductive labor, if employed productively, together with the capital of the insurance business, would increase the comforts and luxuries. Instead of making good a loss it would be making a gain and increase general enjoyments. Fires increase the work to do, but the useful things thus destroyed would remain for man's benefit but for fire. Could this loss be saved labor would be spent in making other things. There is no end to man's desire; wants there always will be, and la-bor's constant effort will be directed to supply those wants. An increased demand for labor is an increased demand for the things that labor produces. Liberality in buying gives employment. Spend your money that business may be promoted; that there may be work to do. This will prevent idle, unthinking workingmen from rejoicing at a public calamity. Buy that there may be work to do. Buy, and there will be bus-

J. F. BAKER. iness for all. Indianapolis, Jan. 2. Those Terrible Vaccination Cases.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Last Saturday an afternoon paper published a hair-raising "special dispatch" (by mail) from Boston, Ind., regarding five victims of vaccination in one family, all of Jewels and valuable Trunks and Packages, etc. whom were expected to die from the effects of the poison. Careful reading of subsequent issues by several interested parties fails to elicit any information regarding the outcome of the dreadful affair, and the opinion has been freely expressed that the dispatch was either a noax or an exaggeraceeded in suppressing further mention of the matter. Under the circumstances is it too much to ask the press to make efforts to verify the truth of the dispatch, or fix the degree of truth it contained, and report the sequel of the cases, in which the general public is interested, the medical profession deeply so Had a murderous assault, involving the lives of five persons, been made in any town in the State, would the newspapers or the public have been satisfied with the initial particulars? So, too, with so extensive a case of poisoning, accident or railroad wreck, people want to read the end of the story. And if the dispatch was but a scheme to unjustly bring the time-honored practice of vaccination into disrepue and disfavor, the press, the public and the boards of health the State over are en-titled to know it. Give us the facts. PHYSICIAN.

Keep the Waller Case in Mind. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Cleveland has lost sight of Waller, an American citizen, who is slowly dying in a French prison. Don't let the Republican House of Representatives make that miswith a fair demand.

Hogs-Receipts, 75 cars. Market lower; the Venezuela but is an object les-

son that we can all see. The American people believe that Waller is wrongfully imprisoned. Let Congress act in the matter at once, and, if he is imprisoned properly, all well and good; if not, demand his release and enforce the demand. Congress is the proper power, when in session, to authorize an increase in the public debt. No President should be permitted to usurp that right Indianapolis, Jan. 2.

CHROMO JOURNALISM.

Gift Pictures Found to Be an Unprofitable Venture.

Philadelphia Times. The Chicago newspapers have all united in a common agreement that on and after the 1st of February next, they will entirely discontinue the use of chromo pictures as gifts to subscribers and purchasers of their respective journals, and also discontinue the various guessing prizes invented to attract public attention and en-

large circulation. When chrome journalism was first in-troduced it doubtless gave temporary ad-vantage to the new-papers which sacri-ficed the dignity and individuality of journalism to clap-trap devices for the multipli-cation of readers, but the increase in readers was almost wholly from a class that did not value the newspaper but purchased it without regard to its merits because they could thereby obtain a cheaper pic-ture than could be had in any other way. It was found also by those who expended more than their eather profits for a time to increase circulation, that whenever they ceased the chromo feature of journalism they lost the subscribers they had gained by such methods.

Another consideration that was doubtless ontrolling in deciding the Chicago newspapers to entirely abandon chromo jour-nalism, was that when one made a temporary success of gift pictures others fol-lowed, and therefore none received special advantage from it. The Chicago publishers, some of whom had expended as much as \$2,000 in pictures for a single issue of their Sunday edition, finally awakened to the fact that they were paying for free pic-tures nearly \$600,000 a year, and without any substantial compensation. Competition in making a complete newspaper was subordinated to competition in producing the most attractive and necessarily the most expensive free chromos to be given to pur-chasers, and they have had the good sense to confess not only the financial failure of the scheme but the degradation of jour-nalism, by uniting in the purpose to abandon chromo journalism entirely.

The only journalism that can stand the test of time is that which maintains its own dignity by aiming to present the most attractive, entertaining, instructive and healthy newspaper to the reading public. Those who read a newspaper because it deserves to be read, will not only not be at-tracted to it by chromo journalism, but the nies. The community of business men had more intelligent class of newspaper readers logically asume that the public journals no great hardship on any one. But these obtain readers, sacrifice the merits of journalism by catering to those who place no value upon legitimate newspapers and who will cease to be purchasers whenever the chromo feature is abandoned. Journalism is the highest known profession in our free government, where newspapers enter nearly every home and are the great educators of the people, and it can command public respect only to the extent that it respects itself by claiming public patronage solely on its merits.

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